

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 30.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

FIVE DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

Insurances.

LE CERCLE TRANSPORTS.

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME D'ASSURANCE
MARITIME MARSEILLE.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED15,000,000 Francs.
CAPITAL PAID-UP 3,750,000 Francs.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company, are prepared to
GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [4]

YANGTSE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up)Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVETls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 288,936.7

TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, andTls. 938,936.7
April, 1881.

DIRECTORS.
F. B. FORBES, Esq., Chairman.
M. W. HOYD, Esq. Wm. MEYERINK, Esq.
J. H. PINCKVOSS, Esq. F. D. HITCH, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., secretaries.

LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARRING BROTHERS & Co.
Bankers.

RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent.
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

POLICIES granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business in
proportion to the premium paid by them.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [53]

NOTICE.

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED).....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS,
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [81]

To be Let.

TO LET.

A LARGE GRANITE GODOWN, in "BLUE
BU'LDINGS," Praya East, with immediate
possession.
Apply to

J. M. GUEDES.
33, WELLINGTON-STREET.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1882. [49]

TO LET.

NO. 4, OLD BAILEY STREET.
"KURRAHJEAN," No. 10, ALBANY
ROAD.
OFFICES in No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL.

Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd February, 1882. [74]

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND PORTER.

DAVID CORSAIR & SONS,
MERCHANT NAVY,
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [5]

E. C. A. SILVA AND CO., QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

EX FRENCH MAIL STEAMER "DJEMNAH."
MALAGA FRESH GRAPES, GENTLEMEN'S ready-
made OVERCOATS, Embroidered and Fine White
LACE, BALL HANDKERCHIEFS, Ladies' and Gentle-
men's Finest White LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
White TRAINED SKIRTS for BALL DRESSES,
White KID GLOVES, Embroidered and Fancy
FANS.

Great Variety in ORIZA PERFUME TOILET
REQUISITES, comprising—ORIZA NEW MOWN
HAY, ORIZA OPOPONAX BOUQUET, ORIZA
WATER, ORIZA SCOTCH LAVENDER, ORIZA LVS,
ORIZA ESS, HELIOTROPE.

&c., &c., &c.
ORIZA POWDER, ORIZA DENTIFRICE, ORIZA
SOAP, ORIZA HAIR OIL.

&c., &c., &c.
E. C. A. SILVA & Co.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1881. [9]

A FONG, PHOTOGRAPHER,

HAS A LARGER COLLECTION OF VIEWS
than any other in CHINA.

Miniatures Painted on Ivory from \$7.
Oil Paintings on Canvas from \$5.

Cartes de Visite, Cabinet, and all other styles
of portraits at equally moderate prices executed
with the supervision and management of
D. K. GRIFFITH,
Studio 8, Queen's-road.

FOR SALE.

AUSTRALIAN WINES, PORT & SHERRY,

of the finest quality, from Coolata Vine-
yard, Braxton, Hunter River, N.S.W.

Apply to
R. FRASER-SMITH,
No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

For Sale.

H. FOURNIER & CO.

HAVE FOR SALE, JUST RECEIVED EX
"Pellin,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
FANCY GOODS.

FANCY PLAYING CARDS.

CRACKERS.

BONBONS (Assorted).

CHOCOLATE CREAM.

CHOCOLATE MENIER.

FIGS.

MALAGA RAISINS.

TABLE PLUMS.

FRUITS IN JUICE (Assorted).

CONFITURES DE ST. JAMES

(in Bottles and Tins).

SIRUPS (Assorted).

HUNTLY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.

ALMONDS and NUTS.

VANILLA.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

NOIX DE VEAU TRUFFEE (in Tins).

COULETTE DE VEAU (in Tins).

VEAU ROTI (in Tins).

RIS DE VEAU (in Tins).

FRICANDAU (Assorted).

TRUFFES.

VEGETABLES (Assorted).

ANCHOVIES in Oil.

CAVIAR.

SARDINES in Lemon Juice.

SARDINES in Tomatoes.

SARDINES in Oil.

FRENCH and ENGLISH MUSTARD.

SAUSAGES (Assorted).

LYON'S SAUSAGES.

FRENCH & SPANISH OLIVES.

FRENCH ISIGNY BUTTER (in 1 and
2 lbs. Tins).

MACCARONI, (Assorted) Paste for
Soups, Letters, stars, &c.

TAPIOCA.

FINE-GROUND MOCHA COFFEE.

C H E E S E.

GRUYERE.

ROQUEFORT.

DUTCH.

CALIFORNIA.

CREAM.

FRENCH TOBACCO AND
CIGARETTES.

ASSORTED PERFUMERY

FROM

PINAUD and PIVERT OF PARIS.

A large quantity of

FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

in Pints of 100 bottles per Case.

CORK STOPPERS,

for Soda and other Bottles.

C L A R E T S

In Bottles and Wood.

CHATEAU LAROSE.

CHATEAU LAFFITTE.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

ST. EMILION.

MEDOC.

W I N E S.

SAUTERNE.

PORTO.

SHERRY.

MARSALA.

B R A N D Y.

FRENCH COGNAC.

ABSINTHE.

L I Q U E U R S.

CHARTREUSE (Pints and Quarts).

BENEDICTINE (Pints and Quarts).

MARASCHINO.

CURACAO.

ANISETTE (Marie Brizard).

ANGOSTURA BITTERS.

BOKER'S BITTERS.

KIRSCHWASSER.

PEPPERMINT

VERMOUTH (Nolly Frut).

VERMOUTH (Turino).

FANCY SILK UMBRELLAS.

And a VARIETY of OTHER GOODS.

Hongkong, 25th January, 1882. [17]

Intimations.

HONGKONG RACES—HONGKONG RACES.

T. N. DRISCOLL,

TAILOR, HOSIER, HATTER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

By Special Appointment to H.E. the GOVERNOR of HONGKONG

and to

H.H.H. the GRAND DUKE ALEXIS of RUSSIA.

Is now showing, in "GLENROY,"

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF BLACK and BLUE FRENCH COATINGS.

A CHOICE LOT of SUITINGS and TROUSERS, in FRENCH,
WEST of ENGLAND, SCOTCH, CHEVOT, and SAXONY TWEEDS.

WHITE CASSIMERES, for RACING BREECHES.

BEDFORD and WORSTED CORDS. LIGHT MELTONS, for OVERCOATS.

DRAB SHELL and BLACK SILK HATS. BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.

R A C I N G S C A R V E S, &c., &c., &c. [14]

ED. CHASTEL & CO.,

WINE MERCHANTS.

MARINE HOUSE, 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

HAVE for sale, ex recent arrivals, Light Breakfast CLARETS in Quarts and Pints. After Dinner

CLARETS in Quarts and Pints.

CHATEAU LAFITE, MARGAUX, LAROSE, LEOVILLE CLOS DE

MAURIN, &c., &c.

DE ST. MARCEAUX & Co's CHAMPAGNE in Quarts, Pints and Half-Pints.

CLARET IN WOOD.

CHARTREUSE, CURACOA, MARASCHINO.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION. [27]

KELLY & WALSH

ARE PREPARED TO RECEIVE SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR, AND TO SUPPLY

FROM HOME DATES OF JANUARY 1ST,

the rates of Subscription for 12 months, including postage, 1882 Brindisi and Marselles—

Scribner's Magazine\$ 6.00

Ledie's Illustrated Paper.....\$ 7.00

Harper's Monthly\$ 6.00

Harper's Weekly\$ 7.00

Harper's Bazar.....\$ 7.00

Illustrated News (in-
cluding Xmas and all\$12.00

World's Weekly\$11.00

World's Lady's Journal.....\$ 3.00

Nautical Magazine\$ 7.00

Family Herald\$ 4.50

Leisure Hour\$ 4.50

Cassell's Family Mag.\$ 4.50

World of Fashion\$ 6.00

Mitchell's Marit. Regis.\$12.00

The Mail, 3 times a week.....\$15.00

The Sale delivery of all periodicals is guaranteed, duplicate Copies being sent free of charge in
case of non receipt.

KELLY & WALSH are Sole Agents in Hongkong and the Coast Ports for "The London and China
Express," the Subscription for which is \$15.00 per Annum. This paper contains special information
upon all subjects connected with China, Japan, and the Far East; and makes a feature of
giving full Market Reports and Quotations of Export and Imports.

SALE & CO'S SHOWROOMS.

SAYLE & CO.

BEG TO ANNOUNCE THAT THEY INTEND HAVING

THEIR

G R E A T C L E A R A N C E S A L E

DURING

THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY.

ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOYS WILL BE SOLD AT HALF-PRICE.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, January 30th, 1882. [79]

STAG HOTEL.

QUEEN'S-ROAD CENTRAL.

GOOD ACCOMMODATION FOR VISITORS.

ENGLISH & AMERICAN BILLIARDS.

Tiffin at One o'clock, Dinner at 7.30.

This Hotel is most centrally situated and
within easy distance of the principal landing
places.

J. COOK, Proprietor.

C. L. THEVENIN

COMMISSION AGENT,
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANT.

CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDIES, COG-
NACS, SHERRIES, LIQUEURS,
WHISKY, &c., &c.

FRENCH BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING. [26]

HAIR DRESSING SALOON

HONGKONG HOTEL.

W. P. MOORE begs to inform the Gentle-
men of Hongkong and Visitors that he
has reduced the price of Hair-Cutting to 50 cents.
Having now in his employ three competent As-
sistants who are always in attendance, he guar-
antees to execute this class of work in all its
branches, with a perfection which cannot be ex-
ceeded in any part of the World.

Hair-Cutting.....50 Cents.

Shampooing.....25 Cents.

Shaving.....25 Cents.

Trimming Beards.....25 Cents.

MONTHLY CUSTOMERS TAKEN AT REDUCED
RATES.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RE-SET.

Mr. MOORE begs to recommend his
COCO SHAMPOO WASH
to the public as unrivalled by any prepara-
tion ever produced for promoting the growth
of the hair. The basis of this compound is
made of soap root; the natives of the Phil-
ippine Islands never use anything else for
washing their hair; they are never found bald,
and it is quite common to see the females with
hair from 5 to 6 feet long. By constantly using
this shampoo Wash as directed, you will
NEVER BE BALD.

The proprietor offers the Wash to the public
entirely confident that by its restorative
properties it will without fail arrest decaying
hair. It completely eradicates scurf, dandruff,
and cures all diseases of the scalp. It does not
contain any poisonous drugs. By its cooling
properties it allays the itching and fever of the
scalp, which is the great cause of people losing
their hair.

Mr. MOORE has succeeded in being able to
put this wash up in bottles without allowing it to
ferment, and he will guarantee it to keep any
length of time in any climate.

[52]

Intimations.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are INVITED for the PUR-
CHASE of 142 HONGKONG HOTEL
SHARES, the Property of the HONGKONG
HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Applications to be sent to the Undersigned
until ONE O'CLOCK P.M. TO-MORROW the 28th
February, 1882.

Offers under Par will not be entertained.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary of the Hongkong Hotel
Company, Limited.

Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [103]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The THIRTEENTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEET-
ING of SHAREHOLDERS in the above Com-
pany will be held at the Office of the Company,
No. 7, Queen's Road, at Halfpast THREE
O'CLOCK, in the Afternoon TO-MORROW, the
28th February instant, to receive a statement of
Accounts to the 31st December, 1881, the Report
of the General Managers, and to Elect a Consult-
ing Committee and Auditors.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [101]

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will
be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th day
of February instant, both days included.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 9th February, 1882. [102]

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Offices
of the Company, No. 14, Praya Central, on
WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1882, at THREE P.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors and a Statement of Accounts to 31st
December, 1881.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be
CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st prox.
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. COOKE,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th February, 1882. [111]

J. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER.

No. 33, WELLINGTON-STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [62]

RECORD OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Agents,
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [3]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

R. FRASER-SMITH, PUBLIC
ACCOUNTANT, ARBITRATOR, AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,

has THIS DAY Removed to No. 6, Peddar's Hill.

All kinds of COMMISSION BUSINESS executed
on the most reasonable

Entimations.

NOW IN THE PRESS AND SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.



(BY AUTHORITY.)

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST. A NEW DIRECTORY FOR CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE PHILIPPINES, FOR THE YEAR 1882. PRICE TWO DOLLARS.

The above work will shortly be published at the office of this Paper, and will contain a Directory for the Ports in the large portion of Asia comprised between Peking, in the Straits Settlements, and the Northern Ports, including Formosa; the Treaty Ports of China and Japan; the Philippine Islands; the British Colony of Hongkong; and the Portuguese Colony of Macao. The work will also contain the Principal Treaties between European countries and the United States and the countries East of the Straits, together with conditions of Trade, and the Port, Customs, Consular, and Harbour Regulations for the Ports of China and Japan; and a description of the Ports, with the latest Trade Statistics taken from the Reports of the Imperial Maritime Customs and other reliable sources.

The various Governments and Municipal Corporations have been applied to for information, and all Public Bodies and Companies, Bankers, Merchants, Consuls, and Professional and other Residents, have supplied the necessary matter to ensure correctness upon forms sent for that purpose. The Naval and Military portions have been taken from the latest published official lists and revised at Head-quarters; in fact no pains have been spared to make "THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" a perfectly reliable *guide mecum*.

"THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY AND HONG LIST FOR THE FAR EAST" will, in order that it may circulate extensively outside this Colony, be published at a POPULAR PRICE, and can be ordered at this Office for

TWO DOLLARS.

There is not space in the compass of an ordinary advertisement to detail all the information introduced into the work, but it may be fairly asserted that no such Directory has ever been published, either in Hongkong, or any other part of the East, at the price.

"Telegraph" Office, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE TREATIES WITH CHINA, JAPAN, & SIAM. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE TREATY PORTS IN CHINA AND JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN TRADE STATISTICS FROM OFFICIAL SOURCES. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE CONDITIONS OF TRADE WITH CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL BE PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE PORT, CUSTOMS, CONSULAR, AND HARBOUR REGULATIONS OF THE TREATY PORTS OF CHINA & JAPAN. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN LISTS OF MILITARY OFFICERS serving in the China Command, which has been revised at Head-Quarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE NAMES OF THE NAVAL OFFICERS ON THE CHINA STATION. Including the most recent appointments and local changes, corrected at Head-Quarters. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY HAS BEEN LARGELY ORDERED IN ALL PORTS BETWEEN SINGAPORE AND NEWCHWANG. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY IS PUBLISHED AT TWO DOLLARS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE LARGEST LIST OF FOREIGN RESIDENTS IN THE EAST. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

THE HONGKONG DIRECTORY WILL CONTAIN THE ONLY CORRECT LIST OF HONGKONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. OFFICE, 6, PEDDAR'S HILL.

Entimations.

A. S. WATSON & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, GENERAL CHEMISTS,

AND Manufacturers of the following

AERATED WATERS,

SODA, TONIC, SASSAPARILLA,

AND POTASH, LEMONADE,

GINGERADE, RASPBERRYADE,

AND PHOSPHORIC CHAMPAGNE.

Deliveries in Town and Harbour from 7 A.M. to 7 P.M.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED, PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Prompt Attention given to Coast Orders.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

SHANGHAI PHARMACY,

CANTON DISPENSARY,

FOOCHOW.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name. Correspondents are requested to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith. All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only, and rejected communications can not be returned. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1882.

We publish in another column an Act of the Australian Parliament which, if put into force and thoroughly carried out, will do more to stop the influx of Chinese into that portion of the Australian Colonies to which it applies than all the efforts that have been made these last two years in America to stay the flight of Celestials to the Pacific coast can ever effect. It is a short and simple document, but does not apply to that portion of the province known as the Northern Territory; nor is there any necessity that it should do so, inasmuch as that part of the country is too hot ever to be the scene of any extensive operations in which white labour will be engaged; consequently the Bill will have this effect—that many millions of acres of good land now lying in a natural state will receive some attention from capitalists, as the Chinese—who are bound to continue to emigrate freely from their own country—will soon congregate in the Northern Territory in sufficient numbers to be available as plantation hands. The lack of a sufficient supply of labourers is, unquestionably the main reason why the Northern Territory has remained so long a comparatively uninhabited, or, at the most, but very sparsely populated, region; the soil and climate have been proved to be eminently suited to the cultivation of tropical products, and it has been frequently asserted by the Australian Press that many capitalists would embark in the plantation business if a sufficient supply of labour could be procured. This Act will probably go a good way to impel, but in a natural way, the stream of labourers into the channel required; and as the Chinese are always attracted by discoveries of gold in any region, and the most recent reports by prospecting parties indicate that a large extent of the country is more or less auriferous, the colour being found in almost every gully in which it was sought by one party at the foot of a range of hills running in broken chains for more than thirty miles, this also will be an additional inducement for emigrating Chinese to turn their faces to the Northern Territory. If once the Chinese are attracted to the Northern Territory in anything like numbers, the Act will be a great benefit, as a splendid country will soon be brought under cultivation which has too long been neglected.

With regard to the provisions of the Act, they provide a £10 poll-tax for every Chinese, the sum to be paid before landing. This alone will be sufficient to deter Chinese from going to Australian ports in any numbers, but in addition the "owner, charterer, or master of any vessel" is liable to a penalty of £10 for every Chinese passenger he may bring to any port whereat the Act is in operation, over and above the proportion of one to every ten tons of the register tonnage of his ship. One clause also provides for the vaccination of Chinese before landing, unless the medical man appointed for the purpose certifies in writing that the immigrant has already undergone the operation. With regard to the Chinese already resident in the Colony, they will be permitted to

absent themselves from the Colony for a specified time, and upon obtaining a certificate for that purpose will be exempt on returning to the country from all payments under the Act.

The Australians have, of course, a perfect right to pass this Act, or any other, for their own protection, if they believe they have a grievance in the numbers of Chinese that flock to their shores; but we think the cry against the Celestials in Australia is, to a great extent, the echo of the howl raised on the Pacific Coast, and that the Colonists would not have been quite so fast in discovering the disadvantages accruing from the immigration of Chinese had they not been prompted by the movement initiated in the Western metropolises of the United States.

The Northern season may now be considered as fairly started, no less than four boats being advertised to sail to-morrow morning, namely, the C.M.S.N. Co.'s steamers *Pantah* and *Fung-shun*, both of which have been thoroughly overhauled during the past few weeks, and the Indo-China steamship Company's steamers *Taku*, which has also been overhauled and repaired, and the *Apfin*. If all these boats start on the same tide the race will be an interesting one, as the *Taku*, *Fung-shun*, and *Pantah* are all fast vessels. It is worthy of note that the commanders of three last-named vessels were in command during the race last year, when, we believe, the *Pantah*, Captain Patterson, won. We also hear that the *Sin Nanxing* will follow the above on an early date.—*Shanghai Courier*.

The *Japan Gazette* employs some useful figures to demonstrate the advantages of a policy often advocated in the columns of this journal—namely the redemption of the paper currency by a process of small periodical exchanges. The principle underlying this method is, that the cost of withdrawing a fraction of the currency is rewarded by an appreciation of the whole. Thus, if the Treasury in the course of a year devotes seven millions and a half of specie to the redemption of ten million *Kinsats*, and thereby brings the market rate of the latter to 140, then the 140 millions of paper remaining in circulation, instead of having a specie value of 85 millions only, immediately become worth 100 millions—i.e. the gain to the nation is represented by 15 millions of specie, or cent. per cent. on the expenditure. But it is scarcely necessary to dilate upon these figures, for the Government, if report may be credited, is already quite sensible of the advantages likely to accrue from such a proceeding, and only postpones undertaking it till the necessary reserve has been accumulated. Assets in the form of pension bonds and so forth are not of much use for the purpose, and it is essential that, before the Treasury pledges itself to a certain course, all danger of halting en route should be provided against. A war or rebellion might at any moment exhaust the ordinary reserve, and by arresting periodical redemptions, undo all the work previously accomplished, which would mean nothing more or less than another exodus of the specie already put into circulation. Unlike as these contingencies are, they cannot be left out of the calculation, and we have no doubt that the Government is only restrained at present by a proper determination not to assume any responsibilities until the means of fulfilling them have been amply provided.—*Japan Mail*.

TEMPERANCE in the expression of opinions is a virtue which is evidently disregarded by the editorial committee of the *Temperance Union*. In to-day's issue, a leading article appears which is a scandalous insult to the leading business men of the community, and to the members of the Shanghai Club in general. It seems that Dean Butler, while talking at some Temperance Hall meeting long ago, made the silly remark that "the bar at the end of the Bund is a greater hindrance to fortune-making than the one at Woosung," and this is taken up by the *Union* as a fitting text for a tirade against the members of the Club for drinking at the private bar of that institution. We are told that the profits on the wine account of the Club was \$8,274.97 during last year, and the *Union* bemoans this waste of money on so much poison, estimating that three-fourths of it were consumed at the bar. A reduction has been made in the price of high class wines, but for malt liquors the charge remained the same, while as "an effective preventative of the use of non-alcoholic beverages" these are put at "comparatively incomparably" higher prices than alcoholic and aerated waters are charged at "prohibitive rates." Now, we fail to see what the editor of the *Temperance Union* has got to do with the price of liquors at the Club bar; no doubt he will be much disappointed if he ever expects to see in favour of the Club such imitation champagnes and other non-alcoholic (?) beverages with alcoholic names and colours, which are so much in favour with pledged abstainers and teetotallers, as they remind the old tippler of his former favourite liquors, and are still allowable by the temperance societies. If members of the Club wish to have high classed wines, multiquors, or non-alcoholic beverages, they are entitled to have them at the tariff fixed by the committee, and what does it matter to the *Union* if a member pays so many cents for a brandy and soda while another pays as much for a soda without brandy? What does it matter to the *Union* although the committee of the Club have managed their business so well that there is a good credit balance on the wine account? It is a most unwarrantable aspersion on the members of the Club to say that "many of the 'aristocracy' of Shanghai and heads of leading firms are to be constantly found lounging over the counter," and the infuriated attack on this necessary branch of a private institution is the worst mistake which our local cold water agitators have yet made.—*Shanghai Mercury*.

We are informed by the superintendent of the P. & O. company that the steamship *Deccan*, with the next English Mail, left Singapore for Hongkong on Saturday, the 25th inst. at 10 a.m.

Mr. C. P. Chater has announced his intention of presenting to the Race Fund for competition at next year's races a cup of the value of \$500, to be named after his favorite racer, Tajmahal. Particulars as to distance and other conditions have not yet been decided upon.

The *Iron Duke*, 14, Captain Tracey (flagship of Vice-Admiral Wiles), returned to her moorings to-day. The *Iron Duke* has been lying up the Canton River for several days just below the second barrier, and is the largest vessel that has been so far up for many years past.

For unduly asserting the superiority of the white race, by declaring that he would not allow a black man to take a white man to the station, and thereupon proceeding to make good his words by attempting to rescue August Linburg, of Norway, a seaman unemployed, from the hands of Sikh P. C. No. 318, on the occasion of a free fight amongst a body of drunken seamen in Queen's Road Central yesterday evening, Charles Jones, of England, a seaman of the British barque *Lucia*, was this morning fined by Dr. Stewart \$1, or 4 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Jones is evidently a non-believer in the equality of races theory.

It seemed for a moment yesterday as though the Sunday rest of the foreign community was about to be again broken in upon. About 5.45 p.m. a cry of "fire" was raised in Staunton street, followed by a rush of Celestials from the several streets and lanes in the neighbourhood, who congregated in front of a Chinese provision shop opposite the London Mission buildings. Flames were issuing from a flue on the top of the cook-house, but were speedily extinguished by the people connected with the shop. After its fire experiences of the two previous Sundays, the community could indeed very well afford to dispense with turning out again yesterday. The fiery element seems, of late, to have a special predilection for displaying its powers on the Sabbath.

LONDON papers have announced the celebration of a marriage of very unusual interest on the 13th December last at the Congregational Church, Upper Norwood. The bride was a Miss Alice Walkden, of the Elms, Clapham Common, and the bridegroom Mr. Ho Kai, a Chinese gentleman of Hongkong, and son of the late Rev. Ho Tsun Ching, formerly of the London Missionary Society, and for many years a much esteemed colleague of the Rev. Dr. Legge. He has been a student in England for eight years; has acquired a thorough knowledge of English; and has studied medicine and surgery in London and Aberdeen. After receiving the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and M.B. he entered as a student in Lincoln's Inn and qualified himself for the Bar. At the recent examination he passed with distinguished honour, winning the highest scholarship, and this too at the age of twenty-three. A great many spectators assembled to witness the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. F. S. Turner, formerly missionary in Hongkong, and a well-known writer upon Chinese subjects. As soon as he had been called to the Bar (which was to have been some time in January) Mr. Ho Kai intended to proceed to Hongkong, in which colony his brother-in-law, the Hon. Ng Choy, is a member of the Legislative Council and has filled the appointments of Acting Attorney-General and second Police Magistrate.

The following items of news from Rome, appear in the *Standard* of the 13th ultimo:—The *Diritto* has an article showing from history the vanity of the fears lest an alliance with a more authoritative-constituted State should prejudice Italian liberty. When it asks, did consolidation of English liberties progress more triumphantly than when England allied herself with the despots of the Holy Alliance? The *Opinion* says England and France are acting together respecting Egypt for the present, but it is very doubtful whether this accord will last long. The same journal is seriously respecting the still obscure purposes of Prince Bismarck regarding the Papal question. "If," it says, "as is apparently indicated by various utterances of the European press, the Chancellor should bring about any international discussion of the Papal claims in such a sense as to place Italy in the position of a party to be judge, such an act is one of hostility to Italy which we cannot accept. Any foreign initiative, even with the best intention, would be an interference which Italy cannot tolerate." The complete returns of the revenue for 1881 show a net increase over 1880 of nearly sixty millions of francs. The Pope, who has been slightly indisposed, is now quite well. He is engaged writing a long Encyclical, to be published about Easter, closing the Jubilee Year and setting forth to the Episcopacy the present situation of the Papacy.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Union Line steamer *Canopus* left Singapore on the 21st instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's steamer *Daphne* left Singapore on the morning of the 21st, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 28th instant.

The steamer *Manth*, from Sydney, &c., left Port Darwin, for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th instant, and is due here on or about the 2nd March.

The steamer *Ocean*, from Sydney, 211 Freeman, W.A., arrived at Sourabaya, en route for Hongkong, on Sunday, the 19th instant.

The steamer *Nelson* left Sydney on the 6th February, and is due here on or about the 12th March.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Meunat* left Cooktown on the 15th instant, and is due here on or about the 3rd March.

The E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Tanmadie* left Sydney on the 18th instant, and is due here on or about the 12th March.

HONGKONG RACES, 1882.

OFF DAY, MONDAY, 27th FEBRUARY.

Stewards—H.E. Sir John Pope Hennessy, K.C.M.G.; H.E. Lieut-General Donovan; Commodore Cumming, R.N.; Lieut-Colonel Geddes, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers; Hon. P. Ryrie; Hon. F. Bulkeley Johnson; A. Coxon, Esq.; H. Hoppus, Esq.; H. De Courcy Forbes, Esq.; T. Jackson, Esq.; F. D. Sassoon; W. H. F. Darby, Esq. Judge, E. Sheppard, Esq.; starter, A. Coxon, Esq.; Clerks of the scales, H. Hoppus, Esq., and W. H. F. Darby, Esq.; Honorary Treasurer, J. Thurburn, Esq.; Clerk of the Course, H. J. H. Tripp, Esq.

As usual, on off days, the attendance in the enclosure was very large, and the whole line of rails was crowded with spectators. The sport was, however, hardly up to the average, in fact but for the two Mafos' races it was altogether devoid of interest. Proceedings commenced with the Grammont Cup, a handicap, value \$200, presented by the sportsman of that name, for all beaten subscription griffins, for which a field of seven competitors came to the post. The start was delayed about a quarter of an hour waiting for Scotch Mist, and it eventually turned out that this pony had not been handicapped, and was therefore not in the race. When the flag fell, Scotch Mist made the running, closely attended by Glangary and White Stockings, until ascending the Black Rock where Lightning rushed up between the two last named, colliding against Glangary and nearly knocking both pony and rider over the rails. At the village Scotch Mist had drawn further away from his field, eventually winning easily from Ratanaplan and Lightning. Scotch Mist was afterwards disqualified, and the race awarded to Ratanaplan. The Mafos' Consolation Race was contested by ten competitors, and after a splendid struggle Redstart, greatly favored in the weights, beat East Wind by a length. After Hualachan had walked over for the princely sum of \$100 presented by Mr. St. Andrew—the value of the cup named in honor of the Derby winner apparently frightened away all opposition—Sunlight, excellently ridden by the Horse, won the Mafos' Champions very cleverly from Rohemian and Gang Forward, in the splendid time for a mile of 2.51. For the Sunlight Cup, value \$150, a field of five faced the starter, sportsman winning in a canter from East Wind and Grim Death in 2.9 4.5th. By what system of handicapping sportsman was let in at 10st. we are at a loss to make out, when we look at the weights allotted to Lord of the Isles, Grim Death, and East Wind. Sportsman, a pony with a great reputation ran only in the Canton Cup, where he was unplaced. The other three ponies mentioned were run clean out in several races without winning, and yet Lord of the Isles is actually set to give this fresh animal, about whose actual form nothing is positively known, excepting from that solitary "performance" in the Canton Cup, 16lbs. The result proves the accuracy of our contention, as this supposed useless pony not only carries 4lbs. overweight, but actually makes the whole of the running, and wins without an effort in excellent time.

Before dropping the curtain on the Hongkong Races of 1882 we must give the various officials the utmost credit for their efforts to make the meeting in every way a success. Messrs. Coxon and Ryrie were as efficient as usual with the flags, Messrs. Hoppus and Darby in the weighing room, and Mr. Sheppard in the judge's box. The Clerk of the Course, Mr. H. J. H. Tripp, was ubiquitous, and much of the success of one of the best race-meetings ever held in Hongkong is due to his untiring exertions.

Particulars of to-day's races are as under:—

THE GRAMMONT CUP, value \$200; presented by Mr. Grammont, for all beaten subscription griffins; to be handicapped by E. Sheppard, Esq. Once round.

Mr. Jedair's dun Ratanaplan, 11.0 (Mr. Oyle) 1
Mr. Theo's g. Lightning, 10.2 (Mr. Nickels) 2
Mr. Kahn's dun spectre, 10.0 (Mr. Easton) 3
Mr. Kahn's dun Phantom, (ch.) (Mr. Sampson) 4
Mr. F. S. Gordon's g. Glangary (catch) (Mr. Fraser-Smith) 5
Mr. Kerfoot's pbd. White stockings, 11.2 (Mr. Brandt) 6
Mr. Cleugh's g. scotch Mist (Mr. Reynell) 7

Won by a length. Time 2.3.

MAFOS' CONSOLATION RACE, catch weights; for beaten Ponies at this Meeting: first Pony, \$20; second, \$10; third, \$5. Once round.

Mr. Mout's chestnut Redstart (Fochow) 1
Mr. F. S. Gordon's brown East Wind (Shoeman) 2
Mr. Paul's bay siccoco (Horse) 3
Ten ran. Won by a length. Time 1.53.

THE "HUNTMAN CUP" value \$100, presented by Mr. St. Andrew, for beaten Griffins; weight for inches. One mile.

Mr. F. S. Gordon's g. Hualachan (Mr. Brandt) w.o.
Mr. Theo's g. Lightning, 10.2 (Mr. Nickels) 1
Winners at this Meeting: first Pony, \$25; second, \$15; third, \$10. One mile.

Mr. Paul's b. sunlight (Horse) 1
Mr. Kerfoot's b. Rohemian (Horse) 2
Mr. Gordon's g. Gang Forward (singul) 3
Seven ran. Won doverly by a length and a half. Time 2.51.

THE "SUNLIGHT" CUP, value \$150, presented by Mr. Paul, for all beaten Ponies; to be handicapped by E. Sheppard, Esq. One mile.

Mr. St. Andrew's grey sportsman 10.0 (Mr. Easton) 1
Mr. Gordon's brown East Wind, 10.9 (Capt. Lindsay) 2
Mr. Henry's grey Grim Death, 10.10 (Mr. Oyle) 3
Mr. Gordon's black Lord of the Isles, 11.2 (Mr. Brandt) 4
Mr. Kahn's dun Phantom (catch) (Mr. Sampson) 5

Won by a length. Time 2.9 4.5th.

suspicion is the feeling which impels the jealous husband to try and find out something he does not wish to know.

Mr. Denis Florence MacCarthy has had the honour of receiving the following letter, with the Medal of Calderon alluded to, from his Excellency the Marquis de Casa Lalglesia, Spanish Ambassador in London:—December 1881.—"I have much pleasure in forwarding to you by to-day's post a medal struck in commemoration of Calderon's bicentenary, which the Spanish Royal Academy have decided to bestow upon you as a token of their gratitude and their appreciation of your translations of the great poet's works.—I am sir, your obedient, Marquis de Casa Lalglesia."

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 25th February, and may be expected here on the 3rd March.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The direct steamer, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th March.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA.

The following Act of the Australian Parliament is published in the *Hongkong Government Gazette* this morning:—

Whereas it is expedient to regulate the immigration of Chinese into the Province of south Australia, and to obtain security for the payment of any expenses that may be incurred in respect of such immigrants, and of any fines or penalties imposed upon them—Be it therefore Enacted by the Governor of the Province of south Australia, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and House of Assembly of the said province, in Parliament assembled, as follows:—

1.—For the purposes of this Act the following words in inverted commas shall, unless the context otherwise indicate, bear the meanings set against them respectively:—
"Chinese"—Any person of the Chinese race not being a British subject.
"Vessel"—Any ship or other sea-going vessel of whatsoever kind or description.
"Master"—The person other than a pilot for the time being in actual command of any such vessel.

2.—None of the provisions of this Act shall apply to that portion of the said province known as the Northern Territory: Provided always that any ship carrying Chinese, and all Chinese in such ship, arriving from the Northern Territory, or any port in the said province, and situate in such Territory, shall be deemed to have arrived from beyond the province, and be liable to the provisions of this Act accordingly: Provided also that section 5 of this Act shall apply to every Chinese arriving otherwise than by a vessel from any part of this province within one thousand miles north of Adelaide.
3.—The master of every vessel having Chinese on board shall, immediately on his arrival from beyond the said province in any port of the said province, and before making any entry at the Customs, deliver to the Collector or other principal officer of Customs a list of such Chinese, specifying the name, the place of birth, the apparent age, the ordinary place of residence, the place and date of shipment, and the calling or occupation of each such Chinese, so far as such information can be obtained by such master. And for each default herein such master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding Two Hundred Pounds.

4.—If any vessel shall arrive in any port in the said province having on board a greater number of Chinese passengers for any port in the said province than in the proportion of one to every ten tons of the tonnage of such vessel, according to the registry thereof if British, and if not, then according to the measurement defined by "The Merchant Shipping Act, 1854," the owner, charterer, or master of such vessel shall be liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for each Chinese passenger so carried in excess.

5.—Before any Chinese arriving from beyond the said province shall be permitted to land from any vessel, and before making any entry at the Customs, the master of the vessel shall pay to such Collector or other principal officer the sum of Ten Pounds for every such Chinese, to be applied in manner hereinafter provided; and no entry shall be deemed to have been legally made or to have any legal effect until such payment shall have been made.

And if and master shall neglect to pay any such sum, or shall land or permit to land any Chinese at any place in the said province before such sum shall have been paid for or by him, or before such list shall have been delivered, such master shall be liable, for every such offence, to a penalty not exceeding Twenty Pounds for each Chinese so landed or permitted to land in addition to the amount of such sum.

6.—Every Chinese arriving in the said province after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by any vessel, shall pay or have paid for him to some officer whom the Governor may appoint, at any places on or near the borders of the said province or otherwise conveniently situate for that purpose, a like sum of Ten Pounds, and if any other person who may have paid such sum for him that such sum has been duly paid.

7.—All sums paid by or on behalf of any Chinese, and all penalties under this Act, shall be paid over to the Treasurer, for the public use of the province.
8.—If any Chinese shall enter or attempt to enter the said province without paying, or having paid for him, the sum of Ten Pounds aforesaid, he shall, besides such sum, be liable to a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds, and may be apprehended and taken before any Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law.

11.—At the hearing of any prosecution under this Act, the Justices may decide upon their own view and Judgment whether any person charged or produced before them is a Chinese within the meaning of this Act.
12.—It shall be lawful for the Treasurer, or any person authorised by him, upon the application of any Chinese, acting upon a valid certificate that such Chinese was at the time of the passing of this Act, a *bona fide* resident of the said province, and that he desires to be absent therefrom for a temporary purpose only, to grant to such Chinese a certificate that he is exempt, from the provisions of this Act for a time to be specified in such certificate. And during the time so specified the holder of such certificate shall be exempt from all payments under this Act.

13.—The sum of ten pounds aforesaid shall not be payable by or in respect of any Chinese who is one of the crew of any vessel, unless he shall land from such vessel without having previously obtained the consent of such collector or other principal officer of Customs.
14.—All penalties and forfeitures imposed by this Act shall be sued for, prosecuted, and recovered, before a Justice of the Peace in a summary way, in the name of some officer of Customs, or other person thereunto authorised.

15.—This Act may be styled, and may be cited as, "The Chinese Immigrants Regulation Act, 1881."

In the name and on behalf of Her Majesty, I hereby assent to this Bill.

WM. F. DRUMMOND JERVOIS, Governor.

MAILS EXPECTED.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Deccan*, with the next English mail, left Singapore on Saturday, the 25th February, and may be expected here on the 3rd March.

THE INDIAN MAIL.

The direct steamer, with the next Indian mail, left Calcutta on the morning of the 18th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 7th March.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The O. and O. steamer *Belgic*, Captain Davison with mails from San Francisco to 26th ult., arrived in harbour this morning. We take the following items from San Francisco files:—

CALCUTTA, January 10th.
News of a conspiracy in Nepal against the British residents has reached Khatmandu. The plot was discovered at the last moment. Eighty notables were arrested and twenty-one military officers summarily executed.

PESTH, January 10th.
News has been received of the destruction by fire of the circus Kiemser at Bucharest. The flames spread so rapidly that it was with the utmost difficulty any person in the establishment could escape, and when the fire was under control the discovery was made that many men and horses had been burned. Intense excitement prevailed during the conflagration, the horrors of which were added to by the fearful struggling and howling of the beasts in the menagerie, opposite to the circus enclosure. Many beasts were terribly scorched by the heat and made desperate efforts to escape from their cages. The loss of property is heavy.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 10th.
The *Nova Vremia*, commenting on the agitation in England in regard to the maltreatment of Russian Jews, says:—The Jewish question is absolutely an internal question, and no foreign interference can be permitted.

The trial of sambovski and Melnikoff, implicated in the attempt to assassinate General Tcherewieff, ended in each receiving a sentence of twenty years' penal servitude in the mines of Siberia. When Melnikoff had finished a flowery, theatrical defence, his father arose excitedly and cursed him.

PARIS, January 20th.
Advices have been received that the insurgents near Dobrat, Herzegovina, have slaughtered a detachment of Austrian soldiers and burned their quarters. The insurgents also defeated a number of Austrians near Brclagova. Telegraphic communication with the disturbed districts is prohibited. General Jovanovich, the Austrian commander, will establish his headquarters at Ragusa.

DUBLIN, January 20th.
Parnell and O'Kelly, Members of Parliament, and O'Brien, late editor of *United Ireland*, have received notes from the Governor of Kilmainham Jail that they have been remanded for a further period of three months.

A member of the Ladies' Land League named McCormack has been sent to prison for one month, in default of finding bail for her good behaviour.

At a conference to-day of tenant-farmers at Belfast, resolutions were passed in favor of the extension of the principles embodied in the Land Act in favor of the tenants.

Several journals have stated that the Sultan has resolved to dethrone the Bey of Tunis and the whole Hassan family, replacing them by Ali Ben Kalifa, leader of the Tunisian insurgents. These statements occasioned much comment, and events are watched with much interest.

VIENNA, January 20th.
Zich, who attempted the life of the Russian Minister, has confessed that it was his intention to assassinate the Ambassador. Zich was prevented from escaping by the footman, who leaped from the carriage and, seizing him, held him, until the police arrived.

The evening papers were confiscated for reporting the speech of the President of the United States, in which he denounced the attempts to draw the Crown in the political arena.

Hohenwart has been appointed President of the Commission to examine and simplify the administration of the country.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 20th.
The owner of the steamer *Lena*, which aided in Nordenskiöld's expedition and is now stationed on the river Lena, has placed the vessel at the disposal of the searchers for Lieutenant De Long. The steamer will be utilized in the spring if the difficulties of journeying beyond Yakutsk by steamer during the winter prove insuperable.

Sankowsky, who attempted to kill General Tcherewieff at the Interior Department, has been sentenced to be hanged.

LONDON, January 20th.
A St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—It is said that the "Holy League," recently formed to counteract Nihilism, will be officially recognized as a branch of the police. This will be perhaps even more unpopular than the reconstruction of the famous Third Section.

A Berlin correspondent says that the anti-German disorders have broken out at Riga. The Russian authorities are apparently unwilling to suppress the riots.

PARIS, January 20th.
Gambetta has been urged by his friends to tender his resignation immediately. It is stated that he declared in reply that he awaited the final issue with confidence.

The French Government has forwarded to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, a statement of the extreme concessions it is prepared to make on the categories disputed in the commercial treaty. They amount from 50 to 80 per cent. of what the English demand.

NEW YORK, January 22nd.
The *Herald's* special from St. Petersburg says: General Pedachewski telegraphs the following to General Anoutchine, under date of January 20th: "On the 8th of January, nine Americans headed by Lieutenant Danenhov, left Yakutsk with a Kossack guide. They expected to arrive at Irkutsk January 21st. The search for De Long and his eighteen companions in the north-east archipelago had, up to the month of December, unhappily been fruitless. Despite the clew of three letters of De Long left in the desert huts. Our men will institute a fresh search. Everything possible will be done, and in the spring the northern part of the archipelago will be scoured. Lieutenant Melville discovered several instruments and a log book buried in the ground. The place where they lay was indicated by sticks."

DUBLIN, January 22nd.
There have been 70,000 claims for fixing fair rent listed in the Land Court.

LONDON, January 23rd.
A Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs:—It seems certain that the Ameer of Afghanistan has executed Mohammed Jan and several other state prisoners.

The plan of the recently discovered plot against the government in Nepal was to throw a bomb into the room where the Ministers were assembled and to cut down these attempting to escape.

A London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* says that there is ground for the supposition, in spite of the denial by the British Embassy at Constantinople, that arrangements have been made by which, in certain contingencies, British and French men-of-war would occupy Port Said and Alexandria harbour.

Times this morning says Prince Leobach, Russian Ambassador to London, has declined to go to St. Petersburg the memorial to the Czar in behalf of Russian Jews, signed by N. Rothschild in behalf of the Russo-Jewish Committee.

Mrs. Langtry's debut on Thursday in Robertson's "Ours," as a regular member of the Haymarket Theatre Company, confirmed the general belief in her possession of a rare natural aptitude for the stage. The critics unite in praising her voice, bearing, and rapid acquisition of the ele-

ments of technical knowledge, as well as the capacity for expressing emotion. The latter is so marked that it is now considered probable that she will excel in romantic drama more than in pure comedy. She played to the close of the second act so effectively as to win an enthusiastic recall from an audience which was exceptionally critical. Public interest and professional jealousy are alike unabated, the latter again finding bitter expression in the weekly organ of the theatres and music halls. The press otherwise is favorable to Mrs. Langtry.

BERLIN, January 23rd.
The police confiscated the last number of *London Punch* in consequence of a cartoon bearing on the recent Imperial rescript.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 23rd.
Bismarck has replied to the Turkish note, relative to the joint action of England and France in Egypt, and says that the Porte will do well to await for the explanation it has asked from those Powers before taking any further action.

VIENNA, January 23rd.
England and France have arrived at a complete understanding in regard to their collective action, and will so inform the Porte.

TORONTO, January 23rd.
The St. Lawrence river was suddenly several feet yesterday opposite this city, throwing the ice in immense piles up over the river wall. A trainload of potatoes was caught by the rising waters, and the locomotives had to be detached, leaving the vegetables behind.

WASHINGTON, January 23rd.
In the supreme Court to-day the following was decided:—United States, appellants, vs. the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; appeal from the Court of Claims. This case, which grew out of the contract for carrying the United States mails, was decided by this Court last term, and is reported in 103 U.S. Reports, page 721, under permission, however, which was given by the Court to further argue any question which this decision did not cover. The U.S. has brought the case up again by appeal, in an endeavor to enforce the penalty against the steamship company for alleged non-fulfilment of the contract in the case of one of its steamers engaged in carrying the mails to China and Japan. The Court sustains the view of the Court of Claims that the question now presented is not a new one, but was covered by the previous decision. The judgment below is therefore affirmed. The opinion is by Justice Miller.

The House Committee on Education and Labor will report for passage a bill to restrict Chinese immigration. It provides for wholly suspending the immigration of Chinese laborers to the United States during a period of twenty-five years from and after its enactment, except such as were resident in this country when the last Chinese treaty was signed, and such as are now here, who shall be allowed to go and come at pleasure. It provides for the withdrawal of certificates of identification. The bill also provides that the classes of Chinese subjects excepted by treaty from any such prohibitory legislation, namely, merchants, teachers, students, travelers, Chinese officers and their body servants, shall be required to show their certificates from the Chinese Government, indorsed by the United States Consuls at points of departure, providing that they individually belong to one of the exempted classes.

The Secretary of the Navy has just received the following telegram from Engineer Melville of the last Arctic expedition steamer *Thetis*:—
To the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:—Sir: Melville, Danenhov, and eleven men are all well. Melville returned to the Arctic Ocean and found the log, books, instruments and four records left by De Long. There are no tidings yet of the second cutter, commanded by Lieutenant Chipp. Search will be continued during the winter by the Cossack commandant of Belan and Yakutsk under the direction of General Tchernichev. Word has been received from Kolyman that no boat had arrived to date (November 19th). I am acquainted with the country where De Long and the party are, and request an order to remain with two men to renew the search in March, Danenhov and nine men to return to the United States. Danenhov's sight has partially recovered.

CHICAGO, January 23rd.
The *Times* Hartford dispatch says:—There have been conflicting reports regarding the treatment of the Chinese students, who were ordered to leave several months ago. A letter just received from the headmaster of the school, says that upon reaching Shanghai the students were treated very coolly, placed in a damp, dirty school house, the doors to which were nailed up, with the exception of the front entrance, which was guarded by soldiers. Even those who had homes were not allowed to go outside. There they stayed two weeks, when by the intervention of influential friends they were permitted to live elsewhere. They were divided into three sections, ten remaining at Shanghai, twenty-seven going to Hienan, and eleven to Foochow. The writer of the letter is one of the Tientsin company, who are engaged in different studies. He says the school they occupy is surrounded by a high mud wall and several canals. The boys are not allowed to go outside the wall, or ever visit friends in another school which is in the same enclosure. The whole situation is decidedly prison-like. There was some expectation at the time the letter was written that more freedom would soon be permitted.

The memorial to the Czar in behalf of Russian Jews, which Prince Leobach, the Russian Ambassador at this court, has declined to transmit, is conciliatory. It attributes the anti-Jewish riots in Russia, in most cases, to professional revolutionary agitators, but relative to the future prospects of Jews in Russia it expresses the regret that the instructions issued to the Commissions of Inquiry into their status are couched in terms of opprobrium and hostility, calculated to give the populace the idea that the maltreatment of Jews has imperial sanction.

DUBLIN, January 25th.
At the weekly meeting of the Ladies' Land League Miss Reynolds, recently released from imprisonment, presided. The additions to the General Fund during the week amounted at £101, and to the Prisoners' Maintenance Fund £1,372. The remainder of the prisoners charged with complicity with Connell's gang of outlaws in outrages in Mill-street district, have been remanded until the spring assizes. Judge Clark, in closing the winter assizes to-day, thanked the jury for the firmness and courage which they had displayed in the discharge of their duties.

PARIS, January 25th.
It is semi-officially announced that the Minister of Finance to-day received Rothschild, De Marchi and Joubert and a syndicate of agents on Change, and the result of the conference and measures already taken is that the Bourse settlement at the end of the month is insured.

After the Cabinet council on Tuesday Camille, and there is every reason to believe, even if the Cabinet collapses, that he will be able to announce the completion of negotiations for a new Anglo-French commercial treaty.

MADRID, January 25th.
After the official hour to-day there was almost a panic on the Bourse. All the papers discuss the prospect of a political crisis.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 25th.
The Assistant Commandant of St. Petersburg labor passed upon Melnikoff, the accomplice of Sankowsky in the attempt to kill General Tcherewieff, has been confirmed, but in consideration of

the fact that Sankowsky petitioned for mercy and has not been proved to belong to any secret society, his sentence of death has been commuted to hard labor in the mines for an indefinite period.

A relief committee has been organized in Warsaw. After the termination of the riots it is estimated that the sufferers lost 767,399 roubles. One hundred and fifty thousand roubles have already been subscribed for their relief.

The Bourse *Gazette* states that an understanding between Russia and Turkey has been reached, by which the Porte is to pay \$2,000,000 annually on account of war indemnity. Payment is guaranteed by the taxes of some of the Turkish provinces.

PARIS, January 25th.
Sixteen persons were killed by an explosion in a dynamite factory at Port Vindres yesterday.

VIENNA, January 25th.
An iron firm of Prague, 100 years old, and that of Russia, Vienna, have failed. The liabilities are about £5,000. Sixteen small failures are reported.

Fifteen editors of newspapers published here were summoned before the police authorities and informed that the publication of any intelligence in regard to the movement of the army corps, war material, etc., is forbidden.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes mail steamer *Yamato*, Captain Lormier, from Marseilles 22nd ult., arrived here from Saigon this afternoon. The following items are taken from the *London and China Express* of the 20th January:—

The son of His Excellency the Chinese Minister, with his suite, returned from Paris on the 16th inst., crossing the Channel by the mail packet *Dover*, and proceeding on to London by the mail train.

Mr. Geo. Phillips, the new Chief Justice of Hongkong, is booked to leave by the French mail from Marseilles on the 5th prox. to take up his new appointment.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales received on the 16th inst., at Marlborough House, St. James's, His Excellency the Japanese Minister, Maury Arikata, to convey, through him, the expression of his thanks to the Mikado of Japan for the cordial reception which was given by the Imperial Majesty to Prince Albert Victor and Prince George on the occasion of their recent visit to that country.

A lecture is announced to be given this evening (20th inst.) by the Rev. J. S. Turner, B.A., the Secretary of the Anglo-Oriental Anti-Opium Society, before the Ballroom Society of Great Britain, in the Lecture-room of the Royal Aquarium, Westminster, on Our National Opium Trade, being in reply to Sir Rutherford Alcock's address at the Society of Arts.

Advices by telegram have been received in St. Petersburg stating that the Chinese Government has very largely augmented its army in Manchuria, and is constructing fortifications. This news is given in much comment in the Russian capital. They are also of time, a leakage in Kashgar and Eastern Turkistan, which may be accounted for by the enemy of the native population, but those in Manchuria are not so easily explained. Information from the same quarter also reports that, according to the Catholic missionaries, China is preparing to oppose Japanese influence in Korea, and finally to destroy its semi-independence.

Several survivors of the *Doherty*, including the carpenter, attribute the disaster on board the *Doherty* to the ignition of xerotine siccative, and not to the explosion of gases generated in the coal bunkers. Within a very short time of the explosion, they say, perhaps fifteen minutes, a leakage of xerotine siccative had been discovered in the *Doherty's* paint store room, immediately adjacent to the fore magazine, in which all powder stores, except small-arm ammunition, were placed. The presumption is that the escaped composition flowed under the wooden flat of the magazine, and that the inflammable vapour it gave off was ignited by the light carried by the mail told off to clean the store room floor. What remained of xerotine siccative in the cask had been in the meantime thrown overboard by two seamen who are still alive.

A trial has been made of a new torpedo-boat, which has been constructed by Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar, for the Italian Government. The boat steamed up to Westminster Pier from Blackwall, its speed per hour, viz., 22.40 knots, being the highest ever officially recorded of any vessel. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of its construction is that it is provided with an arrangement by means of which, if the stake-hole is flooded with water through a shot from an enemy's vessel, the vessel could not be extinguished, and the vessel could proceed on its course. The boat has two great guns, or guns, on the bow, pointing directly forwards, and at a slight inclination, from which the Whitehead fish torpedoes are discharged by means of compressed air, served by an engine worked in the fore part of the vessel. The trial was deemed to be very satisfactory.

A despatch received at the Admiralty states that an explosion occurred on the 2nd Nov. on board the flagship *Triumph*, on the Pacific station, by which three men were killed and seven wounded. The substance which caused the explosion is commonly known as "patent dynamite," and is used in ironclads to corrode between the double bottoms. A short time since an Admiralty order was issued, directing the immediate return to shore of all xerotine siccative that had been served out, but the reason for this was not known, as the substance had not heretofore been regarded as a dangerous compound. An account of the disaster is given by a correspondent of the *Western Morning News*, who states that at about eight o'clock in the morning the band of the *Triumph* had just finished playing "God Save the Queen," when a terrible explosion occurred forward. The ship quivered in its stem to stern, and was instantly enveloped in a cloud of smoke, penetrating through which came the shrieks of injured men. With the recollection of the *Doherty* disaster fresh in their memory, officers and men rushed on deck, but was speedily discovered that the hull of the vessel was intact, and the cause and extent of the explosion were soon ascertained. Among the painter's stores there was a can of xerotine siccative, used as a preservative, and it was suspected of being dangerous as it was kept immediately beneath the paint stores at the extreme forepart of the vessel, and was only accessible by a small hatch in the floor of the paint-room. Some of the composition being required, three men, carrying bulls-eye lanterns, opened the hatch and found that the tin had been damaged and the liquid was running over the floor. Gas had been generated, and this ascending through the lanterns and an explosion was the result. Nearly a dozen men were close at hand, and they were hurled violently down, and some of them fell fully burnt. Two men died in the course of a few minutes, and the following day another of the injured died.

Professor Holm reports that the bombardment of the Risikoff has perceptibly increased the probability of the impending earthy falling in the desired direction, but that complete success can be attained only by another cannonade with heavier metal. As, however, there has just been a heavy snowfall in the Alps it is not likely that any further attempt can be made for the present.

YOKOHAMA.

February 11th.
A smart shock of earthquake of about fifteen seconds duration, occurred at Yokohama on the morning of the 6th inst., at five o'clock.

The *Yokohama Shimbun* says that Sir Harry Parkes attended the Foreign Office daily, and that his investigation into the proposals for treaty revision will be concluded by about the 13th inst.

The *Hochi Shimbun* says of the Takashima colliery that the daily output of coal is upwards of 900 tons. The colliery employed are 1,300, and miners not less than 3,200 in number. The work increases to such an extent that two new engines at a cost of yen 5,000 each have been ordered.

We regret to observe that during six months of the current year, namely, from the 23rd of April to the 24th of September inclusive, the fortnightly service of the Messageries Maritimes steamers hence to Hongkong will start on Sunday morning. This departure is thought to be necessitated by the summer monsoon, and in order to establish a connection as possible with the vessels leaving Hongkong. Unfortunately, however, it is very inconvenient to the mercantile and banking community of Yokohama, whose personnel it is deprived of the Saturday half-holiday. It is to be noted that it is not within the power of the courteous local Agents to make any *ad hoc* arrangement, any deviation from the schedule, but we have no doubt that a representation addressed by mail to head-quarters would have due weight, and might be instrumental in conferring a great benefit upon the heads and employes of merchants' houses, bankers, brokers, and others in this settlement.

A most important robbery took place on the night of the 7th inst. on the premises of Messrs. Adams, Bell & Co. Nothing is known as to the time when it was perpetrated, but yesterday morning it was discovered that three safes had been opened, and their contents stolen, being evidently passed through the entrance made in the window which, besides being iron-barred, is still further protected by wire netting. The window is close to a lamp-post, and the plunder could only have been removed in trucks or jirikishas; but the police were about we cannot even imagine, but the circumstances render vividly the extract we published from *Punch* yesterday. The proper authorities have been communicated with, but we do not anticipate hearing much more of the missing yarn.

H.I.C.M.'s ship *Yu-Yun* arrived in harbour shortly before noon on the 9th inst. from Kobe, flying at the fore the flag of the newly appointed Ambassador to the court of Mikado. On dropping anchor she hoisted and saluted the Japanese flag, a compliment which was returned by the fleet at Kanagawa. The customary salutes were then exchanged between the new arrival and the saluting ship in harbour. His Excellency Li, the new Chinese Minister to the Japanese Court, who arrived in the Chinese frigate *Yu-Yun*, landed on Friday morning at 11 o'clock. The proper salutes, fired as His Excellency left the vessel, were the signal for a general flocking of the local celebrities to the English Hatoba, where in their gala costume it was almost impossible to recognise most of the best known members of the community. A barge with stera sheets covered over, and well-rowed by Chinese seamen in a peculiar and hideous uniform, promptly arrived. From this disembarked His Excellency Li, and with a native attendant. After the usual congratulations from the leading Chinese, who attended his landing, the Minister and suite drove away in a carriage, while the Chinese inhabitants went on their respective homeward ways rejoicing.—*Japan Mail*.

CHINA AND COREA.

Inquiry into early communion between China and Corea shows that the intercourse originated when Wang (the founder of the Chow Dynasty of China, 1122 B.C.), after his conquest of the Shang, conferred Chosen, as the peninsula was then called, upon his son, the Prince of the Blood Royal of Chou. The Prince of the Blood Royal of Chou, last ruler of the Shang Dynasty, subsequently, during the "Period of War," the territory became dependent upon the state of Yen; and under the Tsing Dynasty was made the so-called "Outside Dependency" of the province of Kyo-to. Until the beginning of the Han Dynasty (201 B.C.) it remained an appanage of Yen. But when Ro Kwan, ruler of that State had rebelled against China, and migrated to Kyo-to, a Yen man named Yei Kiu of his crown, he usurped the throne and called upon the Emperor of the Han Dynasty (111 B.C.), to add to his dominions the counties of Sakhalu, Kokuai, and Yokushu, covering an area of many thousands of li. His house continued to govern until the time of his grandson Kio. But in the 3rd year of the era Genko (106 B.C.), the Han Emperor Wu Ti sent his Admiral Yo Boku, who overran the kingdom and divided it into four districts, namely: Rakuro, Gento, Rinton, and Shimbun. In the time of the Emperor Chao Ti (85 B.C.), however, the two last-mentioned provinces were incorporated with Chou, touching Kokuai on its North-Western boundary. The provinces of Yokushu, and Sakhalu, above mentioned, were divided into seven prefectures, and controlled by the Eastern Military Commander at Rakuro. In the 6th year of the era of Kenbu (31 A.D.) the military prefectures were relinquished; but in the first year of the era of Yoka, in the reign of the Emperor Shun Ti (133 A.D.) six military stations were established in Gento. At the end of the Han Dynasty (220 A.D.), the Prince of Fuyo, occupied the region, and changed its name to Kokuai or Kokuai. In the fifth year of Seishu (424 A.D.) of the Wei line (when China was divided into three kingdoms) the Governor of the province of Yu Chou, by name Bo Kiukun, defeated the Kof forces, and assumed possession of the state. In the 8th year of Kwanku, Tsin Dynasty, (344 A.D.) Bo Yokoku, King of Yen, overthrew the Koral King Ko Ra. In the time of Bo's great-grandson, Ren, the state became powerful. He conquered and added to his dominions, different territories in Chosen, and established his capital at Heijo. In the ninth year of Giki (454 A.D.) the conqueror sent an envoy with tribute to China. Whereupon the Emperor appointed Ren Military Controller of the province of Yei Chou, and Commander of the Army for the subjugation of the East, conferring on him also the titles of King of Kokuai and Lord of Rakuro. In the early days of the Sung Dynasty he was, in addition to his former functions and titles, invested Commander-in-Chief of the Army in the province of Hei Chou.

In the 12th year of the era of Genka (436 A.D.) Ren sent an ambassador with tribute to Northern Wei (an independent state of China), which also recognized his title as King of Kokuai. In the 9th year of the era of Yei-mei of the Tsi Dynasty (492 A.D.), this monarch died, and was succeeded by his son Un, who then applied to Wei for investiture. The latter then year appointed Un Chief of Military Affairs on the sea of Riyo, and bestowed on him the titles of King of Kokuai, and Lord of Riyo-to. Un died in the 18th year of the era of Tsin-kwan (520 A.D.), and his son An mounted the throne. An dispatched an Envoy with tribute to Leang (then ruling in China), who therefore appointed him Command-

ant in the province of Neito and King of Kokuai. Later the state was a dependency of the Eastern Wei; but when that power was overthrown, Kokuai took possession of Riyo-to. During the era of Kwoku (589-609 A.D.) of the sui Dynasty, the Koral King, Kokuai, leading an army from Matsukatsu, attacked Riyo-to. Thereupon the sui Emperor despatched Riyo, King of Han, with troops, against him. When Riyo had marched as far as the river Riyo, the aggressor sent a messenger to apologize for his wrong-doing, and the imperial forces were withdrawn. In the course of the era of Taigio (605-617 A.D.) the sui House frequently attempted the armed subjugation of Koral, but all in vain. In the 4th year of Butoku (624 A.D.) of the Tang Dynasty, Kokuai, King of Koral, sent an Ambassador with tribute to the Emperor, who thereupon created him King of the realm of Riyo-to in the 7th year of the said era. In the 16th year of Jokwan (643 A.D.) the sogai sobun, dwelling in the East of Koral, revolted, assassinated King Ken Bu, and conferred the crown upon Zo, the son of his younger brother. To punish the offenders, the Tang forces invaded the state in the 18th year of the same era (645 A.D.). Next year the Emperor Tai Tsung himself, at the head of his armies, invaded the kingdom—his troops advancing from various provinces simultaneously—and withdrew in triumph after capturing several strongholds in Zyo-to and other localities. Subsequently, forces were frequently despatched by China against Koral. In the 6th year of Yuen (656 A.D.) during the reign of the Emperor Kao Tsung, Kudara was subdued, and five military depots were established by the invaders under the respective names of Yushing, Bakan, Tomci, Kinken, and Tokuan. In the 1st year of the era of Sochu (669 A.D.) Ri sei, a notable warrior of the era of Sochu (Kokuai), took possession of Heijo, the capital. The King surrendered, and the Tang established a government called Anto. The Koral rule thus terminated, some years later, one Oken set himself up as King of Kokuai. His descendants paid tribute to the Sung Dynasty of China, and to K'in, an independent country North of the Empire. In the 12th year of Kati (1207 A.D.) the King Ton was a vassal of Mongolia; but in the course of the era of shien (1336-1342 A.D.) of the Yuan Dynasty, saikiyo, the neighbourhood in Koral were fiefs of China, which established there a provincial government, constituting the range of the Jih mountains the boundary of its jurisdiction. In the 3rd year of Tai toki, (1300 A.D.) a military commander and some civil officials were sent there to govern and withdraw. However, in the 3rd year of shichi (1324 A.D.) others were appointed by China; and the King was appointed to a post in the Chinese cabinet. Towards the close of the era of shisei the Korean King, played traitor with the Yuen; but in the 2nd year of Koku (1359 A.D.) of the Ming Dynasty, sent a letter of congratulation, with tribute, on the accession of the new ruler, at the same time asking for an Imperial appointment. The Chinese Government declared him King of the nation of Koral. In the 25th year of the same reign he asked permission to change the name of his country, and the Emperor Tai Tsu called it Chosen, reverting thus to the ancient designation.

When the Japanese Taiko attacked Chosen, the King Ri shio applied to the Ming house for auxiliaries; and accordingly, the Emperor, shen Tsung sent him forces, appointing so Woshio Strategist and Ri Jusho, Commander of the expedition. Subsequently Chosen quarrelled with the Manchurians, and consequently in the 1st year of Tenso (1628) the Chinese Emperor, Tai Tsung of the Tsing Dynasty sent some of his princes and several other notables against her. They conquered in every battle; and, after subduing the provinces of Gi, An and other localities, penetrated to the capital, Heijo. The King, Ri so, with his wife and children, escaped in fear to the island of Kokuwa, and sued through his younger brother, Ri Kaku, for peace. The request was granted, and the Imperialists returned taking with them Ri Kaku as a hostage. He was, however, soon sent at liberty. In the 7th year of the same era, as Chosen had violated the treaty, the Tsing Government sent Yei Ga, shi Tai, and others to reproach him. In the 1st year of the era of shien Toki (1637 A.E.), Chin dismissed the Chosen Envoy, Ra Tokken, and Ri Gaku (both of whom were probably despatched by the peninsular kingdom in the time of the trouble just cited), with a letter to their King. As he, however, did not answer the missive the Emperor Tai Tsung himself with the Prince Wa skiri, Dai Zenyai, and others, led their forces into the peninsula, crossing the river of Chinko, taking the fortress on the Kaku mountain, over-running the provinces of Jo and An, and thus approaching the capital. The King, Ri so, sent his wife and children to Kokuwa for refuge, and himself escaped to, and shut himself up in, a castle on the Nankun mountain, to which the Imperialists at once laid siege, defeating the Korean forces in every province. Thus Ri so, having no alternative, humbly sued for peace. The Emperor Tai Tsung granted his request, and gave him permission to leave the castle, a favor which he dreaded at first to accept. Meanwhile Prince Yei, and Tai Jyon, who were operating against the island of Kokuwa, had captured the wives and children of the King, and his vassals, a fact of which he was informed by letter. Whereupon he, with his eldest son, Sai, and his retainers, begged for pardon. The Emperor comforted and seated the suppliants, and giving them refreshments rendered into their arms their wives and children.

His Majesty also confirmed the King in his sovereignty by a charter, presenting him with a tortoise-shell-handled gold seal, and declaring his wife Queen and his eldest son Heir Apparent. Moreover, the Emperor bestowed upon the King, clothes, hats, and saddle-horses, and sent him and his family to their own capital Heijo. In the 2nd year of shiuntoku (1638 A.D.) a new treaty was concluded between China and Chosen. Its conditions were that the latter country should pay to the Peking Government an annual tribute of two taels gold, 1,000 taels silver, 200 pairs of buffalo horns, 100 leopard-skins, 1,000 bags of tea, 400 pepper-skins, 200 feline skins, 10 of black deer pelt, 46 words, 20 catkins of sapwood, 1,000 rolls of large paper, 1,500 rolls of small paper, 44 different coloured mats, 200 *hiki* of white hemp-cloth, 2,000 *hiki* of various coloured pongee, 400 *hiki* of various coloured fine hemp-cloth, 10,000 *hiki* of different coloured fine cotton cloth, 1,400 *hiki* of coarse cotton cloth, and 10,000 bags of rice; and that the Envoy who conveyed these things to China, should take back her calendar with him to be distributed in his own country; or any other matters referring to the Royal House, Chosen would inform China, and ask for her permission; that, when a Chinese Ambassador should be despatched thither, the King of Chosen would receive him at the gate of his palace; that should the King of Chosen forward letters to the Emperor of China, he should call himself "servant" (*Shin*); and that no currency should be made within the Kingdom, and so forth. This treaty came into force in the 4th year of shiuntoku (1640). In the 7th year of Junli (1650) the Chosen Ambassador took to Peking a very beautiful woman, who became the sixth companion of the Chinese Emperor. At her urgent request the annual tribute of rice was decreased, by 9,000 bags, but all the other stipulations, we understand, remain in force to this day. However, the harmony existing between itself and Chosen, does not molest that kingdom, but treats courteously those Koreans who frequent the United Translators' Club situated on the Western side of the Gieksa bridge in Peking. As an instance,

should any Korean be robbed in the Chinese capital, and inform the Celestial authorities, they, if the loss be clearly proved, will make restitution. Under all these circumstances the Koreans seem to think themselves subjects of China. In the year 1866, when a report reached Chosen stating that the allied forces of Great Britain and France had captured Peking, the terror caused among high and low throughout the peninsula was very great. Subsequently, when, in January, 1866, a Russian squadron entered the port of Gonsanshin, situated on the Eastern coast of Corea, and sent a letter to the Chosen Government asking for the establishment of commercial intercourse, and permission for Russians to reside in the kingdom, the answer returned was, that Chosen, being a dependency of China, could not enter into such a treaty as was proposed except with the consent of that empire; and that therefore the Russians should have sent their messengers to Peking. The Chinese also seem to regard Chosen as their appanage, because when, in January, 1876, Mr. Mori, Japanese Minister at Peking, had an interview with the Chinese Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and the conversation turned upon Corea, the Tsung-li Yamén remarked:—"Chosen is a dependency of China, and is under the control of the Department of Ceremonies; and, although her administration, religion, and laws are left to her own free will, yet the payment of tribute and the attendance of envoys at the Chinese Court are not mere matters of to-day, or even arranged under the present (Tsing) Dynasty, but have been customary through many previous generations," and so on.

However, in March of last year Japan negotiated with Chosen a friendly treaty, the first Article of which prescribes that Korea is an independent country and has powers equal to those of Japan. Notwithstanding this, China still seems to regard the peninsula as one of her fiefs, because, after the death of the Eastern Empress Dowager last year, the Peking Government, at the suggestion of On shio, Secretary of the Board of Ceremonies, and some others, sent Envoy Roku Wafu and Vice-Envoy shaku Chin to Chosen, conveying the Decree heretofore issued by Her late Majesty. This was, we suppose, because the peninsula kingdom has had constant relation with the Celestial Empire since the days of the Chow Dynasty (1122 B.C.).

Monsieur Ridel has said that, when the report of the occupation of Peking by the English and French allied forces arrived in Chosen, many of the people there, fearing the approach of the Western invaders, displayed a disposition quite contrary to their previous penchant for slaughtering Christians, to whose faith they professed to become converts. In order to ensure Christian protection they were crosses on their breasts. The Bishop thinks that, had men-of-war been sent to Korea at the time, whatever stipulations the foreigners might have made would have been agreed to; and that the allies then heedlessly and mistakenly lost a grand diplomatic opportunity.

We do not intend, for the present, to comment upon the correctness or otherwise of this opinion, but we simply mention it now in connection with the relations between China and Korea, which we have described above.—*Japan Mail* translation from the *Nichi Nichi Shimbun*.

Intimations.

THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

From THIS DATE, and during the absence of Mr. J. BRADLEY SMITH, Mr. D. McLAURIN will act as Secretary.

W. REINERS,

Chairman, Board of Directors.

Hongkong, 1st January, 188

